



Please replace paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 as follows:

A2
Besides such general-purpose channels, there are so-called "D" channels which serve to carry signaling data. In operation exchanges, or switches, need to send each other messages concerning their availability and their mode of operation. For example, if a telephone exchange is connected to a base station of a time division multiple access (TDMA) type mobile telephone network, it is necessary to transmit synchronization, and to transmit the time to the various mobile stations which seek to come into contact with the base station. In another example, in the X25 protocol, before a message can be sent, it is necessary to deliver information to the circuits that are in the traffic concerning the time position and the encapsulation data that is to be placed around the message.



Please replace page 2, 1st full paragraph as follows:

A3
To simplify explanation, it is recalled that in a digitized communications system in France there exist so-called "T2" services which thus comprise for the user thirty "B" channels for conveying speech, and one "D" channel for conveying signaling messages.



Please replace page 2, 2nd full paragraph as follows:

A4
The problem of managing signaling messages is essentially associated with the protocol which organizes a link between two telephone exchanges. For any one such link, the protocol is known by the two exchanges involved, and signaling messages can normally be conveyed between them. If a signaling message needs to be forwarded to another exchange using a link

A4 cont.
that has the same protocol for transmitting signaling messages, then the signaling message can be forwarded as such. It will be correctly interpreted by the end exchange.

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Please replace page 2, 3rd full paragraph as follows:

A5
However, a problem arises within a network that is not uniform, in that it contains a variety of communications channels. Under such circumstances, either the signaling message cannot be conveyed or, in order to enable it to be conveyed, an exchange in the network at which links using different protocols terminate must include as many transcoders for forwarding signaling messages as there are pairs of different transmission protocols for such signaling messages. Given the present wide variety of signaling channels, and given the wide variety of protocols that can be used within these channels, such signaling message transcoding is not undertaken. The whole advantage of signaling channels is lost once the network is not uniform.

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Please replace paragraph bridging pages 2 and 3 as follows:

A5
An object of the invention is to remedy this problem by proposing a generic solution which can be adapted without difficulty to any possible variety of transmission protocols for signaling signals. In the invention the modification to the equipment is always the same, thereby reducing the cost of such equipment which can be mass-produced. The principle of the invention is based on two main means. Firstly, the sending of a signaling message is given the syntax of a predetermined order (instruction). The predetermined order is always the same, whatever the resources available in a telephone exchange for conveying a signaling message. Secondly, physically, each exchange, each switch, has an interpreter for producing a signaling

A5
Cont. configuration that corresponds to the signaling message transmission resources accessible from the communications exchange, and the interpreter is set into operation in response to receiving said predetermined order.

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Please replace page 3, 1st full paragraph as follows:

In the invention, proposals are also made to use, for said predetermined order, a syntax that is specific to a known transmission channel. This most widespread known transmission channel for signaling signals is the channel used in the state of the art for channels of the T2 type mentioned above. Under such conditions, each telephone exchange is capable of transmitting the signaling message using its own protocols without having to develop special equipment.

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Please replace page 3, 2nd full paragraph as follows:

A6 The present invention thus provides a switch provided with a signaling coupler, the switch including an interpreter to produce a signaling configuration on receiving a predetermined character string corresponding to an order to send a signaling message, the signaling configuration depending on the signaling resources accessible to the coupler.

↓
Please replace paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 as follows:

The invention also provides a method of sending a signaling message by a telephone exchange, the method comprising the following steps:

A7 a predetermined character string corresponding to a predetermined send order for said signaling message is added to said signaling message; and

A7 cont. said send order is interpreted in an interpreter of a switch to produce a signaling configuration of said switch, the signaling configuration depending on the signaling resources available to the switch.

Please replace page 4, 1st full paragraph as follows:

AS The invention will be better understood on reading the following description and on examining the accompanying figures. The figures are given by way of non-limiting indication of the invention. In the figures:

Figure 1 shows a signaling coupler of the invention usable in a switch; and

Figure 2 shows the essential steps in the method of the invention.

Please replace page 4, last full paragraph as follows:

A9 Figure 1 shows a signaling coupler 1 of the invention. The coupler 1 is designed to be placed in a telephone exchange having channels for carrying signaling data between a network inlet and a network outlet. In conventional manner, the coupler 1 has a physical interface 2 with general-purpose data transmission channels B. The interface 2 can thus be connected to a digital B channel output 3 or to an analog B channel output 4. The coupler 1 also has a physical interface 5 for transmitting signaling signals. This physical interface, the subject matter of the invention, can thus have various circuits 6 to 13 relating to interfacing different protocols. In non-exhaustive manner, these can comprise, IP protocols usable for an Ethernet network, the frame relay protocol for a network of the same type, the ATM protocol, the switched X25 protocol, a generic modem protocol (including all possible varieties of compression modes and

A9
Cont.

bit rate), a QSIG protocol, and a switched B channel protocol. It may also relate to an interface of conventional type in the TO or T2 format. The three last-mentioned protocols apply to digital networks.

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Please replace page 5, 1st paragraph as follows:

A10

According to the invention, the interface 5 for transmitting signaling messages is separated from members 15 or 16 that generate such messages by means of an interpreter module 14. As explained below, the interpreter module 14 is capable of running the program of Figure 2 to transform a signaling message as delivered by a member 15 or 16 into a message that is easily transmissible in a communications network 17 possibly possessing transmission protocol converters at interposed nodes 18 prior to the signaling message reaching an exchange 19 to which it is addressed. In practice, the members 15 or 16, insofar as they are intended essentially to organize calls between exchange 1 and exchange 18 or exchange 19, are normally peripherals of exchange 1. Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent these members 15 and 16 being external and even for the signaling messages they deliver coming from a signaling link.

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Please replace page 5, 2nd paragraph as follows:

A11

In the state of the art, as mentioned above, a member 15 seeking to send a signaling message needed itself to be connected directly to one of the interfaces 6 to 13. The specific message then needed to be processed in the interface 6 to 13 so as to put it into a form (known in advance) suitable for enabling it to be incorporated in the traffic of the network 17.

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Please replace page 5, 3rd paragraph as follows:

A12
In the invention, an access 20 to the interpreter 14 is specific to a signaling channel: all messages reaching the access 20 coming from a member 15 or 16 must be considered as being signaling messages by the very fact that they arrive on a signaling channel. They are dealt with accordingly.

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Please replace paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 as follows:

A13
In the invention, the interpreter 14 thus needs to select the signaling configuration of the coupler 1 50 as to enable it to adapt, preferably in real time and without extra cost, to transmitting the signaling messages it receives via its access 20 (using a protocol specific thereto) , while in the member 15 or in the member 16 it is not known how the signaling channel is implemented. The access 20 can be a distinct physical access or a particular way of addressing a communications bus.

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Please replace page 6, 1st full paragraph as follows:

A14
Figure 2 thus shows a step 21 in which a signaling message "SIGNALING" is composed by an operator in a member 15. In other words, the signaling message is produced by the member 15 and it is sent to the interpreter 14. In the interpreter 14, the message "SIGNALING" produced by the member 15 receives a predetermined additional character string in an operation 22, which string is always the same. This character string represents a send order. For example, the predetermined send string can correspond to the instruction "SEND T2" that is used in particular in the above-mentioned T2 type protocol to send a signaling message. It should be

A14
Cont. observed that this predetermined send order "SEND T2" is added to the message "SIGNALLING" whatever the protocol that is to be used thereafter for conveying it to the exchange 19. This builds up a phrase: "SEND T2, SIGNALLING". The character string "SEND T2" is located, for example, at the beginning of the phrase that is built up.

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Please replace paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7 as follows:

A15 During an operation 23, the interpreter 14 then responds to the received phrase by interpreting the character string "SEND T2" (at the beginning thereof) representing the predetermined send order. In so doing, this interpretation consists in adapting the encapsulation of the message "SIGNALLING" (i.e. without "SEND T2") to a signaling message transmission protocol available in the interface 5, and in putting into operation the corresponding interface 6 to 13. For example, if only one of the interfaces is available, e.g. the switched X25 interface 9, then the interpretation of the predetermined send order will consist in configuring the signaling of the coupler 1 so that the signaling message "SIGNALLING" that it has just received is conveyed over a link 91 connected to the interface 9. In conventional manner, this configuration will include appropriate switching in the interface circuits 9, and possibly also modification of the message "SIGNALLING" in order to encapsulate it.

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Please replace page 7, 1st full paragraph as follows:

A16 If the interface 5 has a variety of signaling link options open to it, provision can be made for it to select the option concerning the link which makes it possible to reach exchange 18, or

A16 Cont. even if a plurality of links are available, to select the link which is available first chronologically,
in a hierarchical order.

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Please replace page 7, 2nd full paragraph as follows:

A17 Then during a step 24, the signaling message is indeed sent.

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Please replace page 7, 3rd full paragraph as follows:

A18 On reception, the signaling message "SIGNALING" is applied to an input of another coupler 1 likewise installed, in accordance with the invention, in the exchange 18. In the coupler 1 in this other exchange 18, the signaling message "SIGNALING" is again interpreted in an interpreter 14 during a step 25. The coupler 1 of its other exchange 18 thus preferably has a second access for signaling messages coming from an upstream exchange, and that might need to be forwarded. The messages admitted to this second access are then subjected to processing that is different from that applied to messages coming from message-producing members 15 or 16 that are admitted on the access 20.

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Please replace page 7, last full paragraph as follows:

A19 During the step 25, the message "SIGNALING" that has been conveyed thereto is thus given a receive flag. In practice, it is preferable to adopt a character string corresponding to a known type of flag, entitled "RECEIVE T2", and usable in the T2 protocol. During a test 26 after the flag has been added, the exchange 18 that receives the message looks in the content of this message "RECEIVE T2, SIGNALING" to see whether the destination has been reached. If the

A19
Cont. destination has been reached, the signaling message is subjected to processing 27 in the same manner as in the state of the art.

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Please replace page 8, 1st full paragraph as follows:

A20 However, if exchange 18 is not the destination, then the interpreter 14 in this other exchange 18 causes the receive flag "RECEIVE T2" to be replaced, in a step 28, by the predetermined character string "SEND T2" corresponding to the send order. The interpreter 14 in this other exchange then, in its turn, runs step 23 60 that the message is sent on from this other exchange 18, using a protocol for conveying signaling messages that is available in this other exchange. The message is thus forwarded in this way until it ends up by reaching the destination exchange 19 where it is processed for execution purposes.

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Please replace page 8, last full paragraph as follows:

A21 It can thus be seen that by operating in this way the message "SIGNALING" is transmitted transparently through the various physical interfaces 2 to 13 of the signaling channels between exchanges, and that transmission of the message no longer depends on the specific physical means actually available in the interfaces 5. By adopting such a configuration, differences between various networks cease to be relevant. In practice, an interpreter 14 comprises a microprocessor associated with the program. Alternatively it can be a working session in a processor running a switch. As a result the interpreter 14 does not require any additional circuitry, only some additional programming. The processor, or the dedicated